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THE Charlotte Home and Democrat,
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J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.

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One Dollar for six months.
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ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
(Office corner 5th and Tryon Streets.)
Tenders his professional services to the public, as a practical Surgeon. Will advise, treat or operate in all the different departments of Surgery.
March 5, 1881. ly

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1879.

DR. T. C. SMITH,
Druggist and Pharmacist,
Keeps a full line of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, White Lead and Colors, Machine and Tanners' Oils, Patent Medicines, Garden seeds, and everything pertaining to the Drug business, which he will sell at low prices.
March 28, 1879.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1878.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.
All calls promptly answered day and night.
Office over Traders' National Bank—Residence opposite W. R. Myers.
Jan. 18, 1878.

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Use used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1878.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
March 18, 1881.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts, Office adjoining Court House.
Nov. 5, 1880.

WILSON & BURWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
Druggists,
Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Have a large and complete stock of everything pertaining to the Drug Business, to which they invite the attention of all buyers both wholesale and retail.
Oct. 7, 1880.

HALES & FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-makers and Jewelers,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks, Spectacles, &c., which they sell at fair prices.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store next to Springs' corner building.
July 1, 1879.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Ham, Flour, Grass Seeds, Potatoes, &c., which we offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are invited to try us, from the smallest to the largest buyers.
Jan. 17, 1880.

J. McLAUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
College Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash, and buys Country Produce at highest market price.
Cotton and other country Produce sold on commission and prompt returns made.
Nov. 1, 1881.

John VanLandingham,
Cotton Buyer and General Commission Merchant.
In Sanders & Blackwood's Building,
North College St., Charlotte, N. C.
March 26, 1881.

H. W. HARRIS,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in the Henderson building, nearly opposite Court House.
Sept. 2, 1881. 8mpd

Charlotte Marble Works.
W. G. BERRYHILL,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Dealer in MONUMENTS, TOMBS & GRAVESTONES of every description.
Having just returned from the North, where I purchased a large assortment of fine Monuments, Marble Slabs, and a good assortment of Stone in my line, I am prepared to offer fair terms to suit the times, to persons wanting work in my line, and guarantee satisfaction. I have in my employ some of the best workmen to be found in the Southern States.
Sept. 16, 1881. 8mpd

Peas and Pea Meal.
The very best food for horses and cows. For sale by
JOHN VANLANDINGHAM.
Aug. 19, 1881.

Central Hotel Barber Shop.
GREY TOOLE, in the Basement of the Central Hotel, still carries on the Tonsorial Art in its various branches. He and his assistant Artists are so well known for their skill that it needs no multiplicity of words to inform the public where barbers can be shaved smoothly and hair cut and dressed in fashionable style and with dispatch. Give him a trial.
July 29, 1881. Under Central Hotel.

Selling by Weight.

It cannot be denied but what the fairest way in disposing of articles from the farm is by weight. It is the only proper way, and why? Let us take eggs, for instance. A dozen of large eggs, under the present system of small ones. No one will pretend to say there is any justice in this. Then take potatoes or turnips, or apples or onions or fruit of any kind. A person who understands “dark ways” can make, by measuring by the bushel or quart, a good deal more or less according to the interests that suits him. In all the berries sold in this market by the quart there is a leakage in the measure in most instances. Honest scales would be best.

It is just as right to sell wool by the fleece as it is eggs by the dozen or hay by the load—as to sell potatoes, tomatoes, wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, apples, berries by the quart or bushel. There is no justice in it, neither is there any representation in it. The only fair way in either buying or selling farm products is by the weight.—Ez.

Notice to Tax-Payers

OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
The Tax Books have been placed in my hands, and I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for 1881:

Steel Creek,	Monday, Oct. 3rd, 1881.
Berryhill, Collins Store, Tuesday, 4th,	
Paw Creek, Wednesday, 5th,	
Long Creek, Thursday, 6th,	
Lemley's, Friday, 7th,	
Davidson's, Monday, 10th,	
Huntersville, Tuesday, 11th,	
Malard Creek, Wednesday, 12th,	
Crab Orchard, Thursday, 13th,	
Clear Creek, Monday, 17th,	
Morning Star, Tuesday, 18th,	
Providence, Wednesday, 19th,	
Sharon, Thursday, 20th,	
Pinerville, Friday, 21st,	

The Taxes for the present year must be paid promptly, and all those who are in arrears for past years must meet me at these appointments and settle if they would save costs.
Persons living in Charlotte Township will find myself or Deputy always in the Office ready to settle.
Sept. 30, 1881. 4w ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

Are now opening a very large and beautiful stock of

Dress Goods.
LADIES' NECKWEAR, a tremendous stock of Table Linens, all grades. A large stock of Mantellet Cloth. All kinds of Flannels—Basket, Opera and Plain.

They are making a specialty of

Ready-Made Clothing

For Gentlemen and Youths, this season.

They have Hosiery, White Goods, Lace, Embroideries of all kinds, and other goods too numerous to mention

Carpets, &c.
Remember we have a large stock of Carpets; also cheap Cassimeres, Jeans, &c., for pants and suits.
“Foster” Kid Gloves, patented June 19th, 1878. Ask for a pair of the Foster Kid Gloves, the best in the market.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS.
Sept. 30, 1881.

J. C. Burroughs

Offers to the public the celebrated

Universal and Star Cotton Gins

Sept. 23, 1881. 2m.

Cotton 12.1-2.

From all persons indebted to me for Fertilizers, I will receive Middling Cotton at 12½ cents per pound.

J. C. BURROUGHS.
Sept. 30, 1881. 4w

SEED RYE.

200 BUSHELS SEED RYE for sale by

SPRINGS & BURWELL.

Sept. 16, 1881.

Attention Farmers!

Call at Kyle & Hammond's Hardware House and examine their “Dexter Corn Shellers” and “Feed Cutters”—the latest and best out. Also new style adjustable Iron Foot Plovers, a great improvement on those sold in this market last season.

We have a heavy Stock of Steel Plovers, Clevises Single Trees, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Hesi Saws, Grass Rods, &c., which we can and will sell to the Farmers at prices lower than they can possibly afford to make them.

KYLE & HAMMOND.
Jan. 1, 1881.

Blacksmiths' Tools.

We have a complete stock of Blacksmiths' Tools of the best quality and at prices that will put them within the reach of every Farmer.
Nov. 1, 1880. KYLE & HAMMOND.

Rubber Belting.

A complete Stock of Rubber Belting, Rubber and Hosiery Packing. Also, all sizes and kinds of Rope at bottom prices.
Nov. 1, 1880. KYLE & HAMMOND.

Williamson Female College.

She will be trained in the HABIT OF CONCENTRATION ATTENTION TO ONE PRINCIPAL PURSUIT AT A time, and she will not be trained for the BAN, the STUMP or the STAGE.
Fall Session opens August 1st, 1881.

REV. S. LANDER, Pres't.
July 22, 1881.

Administrators' Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Capt. Alexander Grier, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of said Alexander Grier to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
J. E. GREER, Administrator.
Sept. 9, 1881. 6wpd

Carriages, Phetons, Buggies, &c.

I have a good supply of
CARRIAGES, PHETONS, BUGGIES, and Spring Wagons, of the latest style and superior workmanship. Call and examine the work.

CHAS. WILSON, Sr.,
College Street,
in front of Sanders & Blackwood's Warehouse,
Jan. 14, 1881. yf

THE LONG AGO.

BY R. F. TAYLOR.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time
As it runs through the realm of tears
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broadening sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends in the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the years in the sheaf, how they come and go

On the river's breast, with its ebb and its flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen!
There's a magical life up the river Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing,
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song sweet as a vesper chime.

And the June with the roses are straying,
And the name of this life is the “Long Ago,”
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow,
There are hearts of dust—oh! we loved them so—
There are trinkets and treasures of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
There are parts of an infant's prayer,
There's a late unwept and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments our dead used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the fitful mirage is lifted in air,
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river was fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be that blessed isle,
All the day of our life until night;
And when evening glows with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumber awhile,
May the greenwood of soul be in sight.

He-No Tea.

A fresh Chest of He-No-Tea just received by
WILSON & BURWELL,
Sept. 30, 1881. Sole Agents.

Cotton Gins.

A lot of the improved Griawold Gins, made by
O. W. Massey of Macon, Ga., just received and for sale by
J. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.
Aug. 26, 1881.

Cotton Gins Insured

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

The undersigned is ready to issue Policies of Insurance on Cotton Gins or Mills run either by steam or water. This is an important matter to farmers and owners of Gins and Mills, and their attention is especially called to it.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent.
Sept. 9, 1881.

MERCHANTS!

Halt! Read! Ponder!

The Drought, so universally prevailing both in North Carolina and the upper portion of South Carolina, are themes for your most serious consideration, when making this Fall's Purchases.

To buy light is the great point; but to buy light at the lowest price is an impossible thing in Northern markets. There “Quantity Rules Prices,” but you have a “Home Market” where your purchases, however small, will be appreciated.

Remember, it is your home market and Wittkowsky & Baruch's House.

In purchasing of you you avoid the danger of the “Brisht Crack Infection” of the North, and are less liable to be wrecked on “This Year's most dangerous Rock of Overbuying.” You can from us make up your assortment with half the amount that you can at the North. There you have to buy from a dozen or more houses, each one of whom worries you into buying more Goods than you want; here you can get your whole stock from us in as small quantities as you please.

We present you a Stock in value of over \$300,000 to make your selections from, and from our large experience, ample capital and superior facilities, we assert our ability to cope with any market.

We manufacture our own Clothing and had manufactured for us specially our Boots and Shoes and Hats, and therefore not only offer you Superior Goods but at less prices than others.

All our Stocks are now complete, and we hope our old customers and new ones will avail themselves this season of their “Own Home Market.”
WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH,
Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 9, 1881.

Hargraves & Wilhelm.

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall Stock is now complete, and the handsomest and cheapest ever offered in this market. It embraces a full line of Silks, Satins and Surahs, in all shades and qualities.

Our Stock of Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings is the most varied and attractive ever seen in this city.

Cloaks, Dolmans,
Usters, Walking Jackets, and Children's Cloaks, in all qualities and shades.

Shawls, Balmorals, Repellants, Cloakings, Oil Crotonnes, Worsted Pringles, to match. Velvets, Velveteens, Plush, &c.

A complete line of Flannels, Cassimeres, Da-masks and Towels.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Neck-wear.

We have an immense stock of
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing,
That we are selling at extremely low prices.

All we ask the public and our patrons is to give our stock a careful inspection. They will find the greatest variety and cheapest stock of Goods ever shown in this place.

We will save you money by calling to see us. All-wool Plain Black Bunting at 15 cents.

HARGRAVES & WILHELM.
Sept. 30, 1881.

Mosquito Nets!

A large variety, just received, very cheap at
HARRINGER & TROTTER'S.
July 22, 1881.

Just Received

AT

TIDY'S CITY BOOK STORE

A well selected Stock of

WRITING PAPER,

Including Note, Letter, Sermon, Legal and Foolscap, which they propose to sell cheap for cash.

Also, French Paper of every description, with Envelopes to match.

Also, Paper in boxes, to suit the most fastidious.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE OF NEW YORK.
A standard treatise upon the laws of good society in New York.

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES—a new lot just received.

Edward Todd & Co.'s Celebrated
Rubber Pens,
A Pen by some considered superior to a Gold Pen.
TIDY & BRO. are also Agents for Emerson's celebrated Rubber HAND-STAMPS; and any orders given them will receive prompt attention.
Cash paid for Rags.

Days Without Nights.

There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden in June, than the absence of night. At Stockholm, for example, the sun goes down a little before 10 o'clock p. m.; but he passes around the earth and is only just below the north pole a short time; there is a great brightness all night, and such that you can see to read at midnight.

There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where, on the twenty-first of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travelers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

At the North Cape, latitude seventy-five degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty-five degrees above the horizon at midnight. The changes in those high latitudes, from summer to winter, are so great that we can have no conception of them. In the winter the sun disappears in the south, and is not seen for six weeks. Then it just shows its face. Afterward it remains ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, and then descends, and finally it makes almost a circle around the heavens.

Animal life accommodates itself to these long days. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. They go to rest whether the sun goes down or not. The hens take to the trees about 7 o'clock p. m., and sit there until the sun is well up the morning, and the people get into the habit of late rising, too. Long-fellow tells us of his visit to a village where, although the sun was shining, not a soul was to be seen in the streets.

More Thorough Education.

The propriety of teaching every young person some useful occupation while attending school, or at least during school years, is again attracting attention.

Young men who grow up in cities or villages are afforded excellent opportunities of acquiring a good education. But that alone does not qualify them to earn an independent living and become useful citizens.

They cannot, many thousands of boys now attending schools in cities and villages make out all find employment as clerks, salesmen, merchants, lawyers and physicians.

Every young man, regardless of the pecuniary circumstances of their parents, should be trained to some useful occupation—should be qualified to earn a living with his hands if necessary. The public, however, cannot make provision for giving instruction in manual labor—in the mechanic arts, or in agriculture. That is something that the parents or the boys themselves must look after; and every schoolboy who tries can readily find an instructor in some branch of handicraft.

Boys from fourteen to twenty who attend school should spend a reasonable time in learning a trade, or in work on a farm. They should not expect to be paid for their work, at least during the first or second year. City parents who can afford to should send their sons to the country during vacations, both winter and summer, where they will be instructed in handling horses, feeding stock, and in the cultivation of the earth; and above all, where they will be afforded opportunities to think—opportunities which boys reared exclusively in cities seldom enjoy.

The walks of a professional life are all overcrowded. There are about three times as many competent clerks as there are clerkships, and competent salesmen are almost as numerous as customers. But no matter what may be the prospects, aims or expectations of a young man, his education is never complete so long as he is incapable of earning a living with his hands. Young men should note the fact that almost without exception the most successful physicians, lawyers, college professors, bankers, merchants and statesmen, are skilled workers as agriculturists, or in some branch of mechanism.

A Rat Trap.
A North Carolina man, who had multitudes of rats in his corn crib, tells the *American Farmer* how he cleaned them out.

He says: “Before housing my new crop of corn I built a box in one corner of my barn of thick plank ten inches wide, eight or ten feet long, and made another the same length small enough to slip into it from the outside of the barn by cutting a place large enough to insert it. I bored two-inch auger holes in the side of the boxes at intervals so that they would exactly meet when the inside box was slipped into its place. I housed my new crop of corn, and in a few days I drew out my box and found there were rats in it. I stopped the auger holes and carried it out in the field and called an old negro man to help me kill them. I got a stick, set the box on one end, opened the bottom hole and at it went, and when we got through we counted up and had thirty-five grown rats. So I returned the box to its place and continued my operations until I had effectually thinned out the rat crop. You see they would always find the box under the corn and adopt it as a denning place.”

WOMAN'S AFFECTION.—Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the establishment of his early life, or a song piped in the intervals of the acts. He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow-men. But the woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avenue seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless, for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.—Washington Irving.

Remember that self-interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty when your other interest is concerned.

Social Culture.

It has been the fashion to complain of the dreary isolation of dwellers in rural localities. But the complaints have been made most frequently by those who are entire strangers to the matters upon which they write so freely. Country folks are in general so fully occupied with affairs that they have no time to discover how lonesome they really are. So far as this is concerned, we think it a misfortune. We are too busy. We work too hard. We take few or no holidays. We read and think too little, and do not spend sufficient time in social culture. There is no reason why those who plow the soil, or “whose talk is of bullocks,” should not enjoy the refinements which are the result of formal social life. In business, at bargaining, in pursuit of dollars, no man is seen at his best. He is thorny, spiny, with his back up as a porcupine might be at his business. Let one doff his working clothes and enter a room full of his neighbors, men, women, young men and maidens—and he is a man of another kind. He naturally falls into the ways of an intimate kindness, which is the truest politeness; the doing of his companion what he would that he should do to him. He “lets himself out” to please, and, after an evening spent in social converse, he retires with many rough corners and asperities toned down. For a few days the influence remains. It would be permanent if it could be reinforced now and then, and the good results would be most agreeable and useful. There is no difficulty in bringing these good influences to bear. Two or three persons, with energy and some magnetism about them, can put them in motion with ease. Now is the time to begin the effort. A book club is one excellent means to effect it. A mutual improvement association is another. These two naturally grow out of, and belong to each other. They are quite enough for a beginning. Let a dozen persons, or less or more, each name a book or a magazine and subscribe the money to purchase them. Each of these books is made to go the rounds of the members; so that for the price of one book each member has the reading of several, and at the end, may possess this book permanently; or the books may be sold and the money applied to the purchase of new ones. Every week let these people meet, and talk over and discuss some question relating to the book or magazine. No real mind can fail to form any other opinion of the business than that it is in every respect injurious, both to the person engaged in it and to the people at large.

A Spotless Table.
What can be more appetizing than a perfectly arranged table, sparkling with cleanliness? So let us be a little extravagant in our fresh tablecloths, when soap, water and a little labor are all we have to pay. And now we must decide, shall we have the best china and do with stone-ware for every day? Or shall we pay for the respect usually reserved for company? Clearly, we are the persons to whom it is of the most importance. Shall we sit down to odd plates and cracked saucers six days that we may enjoy gilded china the seventh? By no means. We will have plain white French china, which can always be matched when broken, and we will sit down to it every day. In the same way we will bring out the plated knives and silver forks, and make of our food with a sense of our own deserts. By observing these little elegancies we shall feel an ever increasing respect for ourselves and each other.—Exchange.

THE CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

New Orleans Times.

A contemporary, in an article discussing the sudden rise in Confederate bonds recently made an allusion to the money belonging to the Confederate Government's account with the Bank of England, which, for some reason, was not withdrawn upon the collapse of the Confederacy. Our contemporary is not quite correct in its statements.

On the 1st day of April, 1865, the Confederate Government had £160,000 of its credit in the Bank of England. When the crash came the Confederate cotton had disappeared, and although the United States Government at Liverpool made diligent search, he could not find a bale, although he had reliable information that there was some thousand bales of Confederate cotton in Liverpool a fortnight before.

Where it went, and the manner of its disappearance, constitutes one of the most interesting chapters of the unwritten history of the late war.

Why the money belonging to the Confederate Government was not withdrawn from the Bank of England at the time of the crash, it is not easy to say. One of the reasons given is that the officer on whose check alone it could be obtained was out of London ill. And when he did return, it was too late.

Three attempts have been made by the Treasury Department to get this money. The first was in 1867. The American Minister, Mr. Beveridge, Johnson, was told by Her Majesty's Government that the money would be turned over to the United States as executor, but if the American Government claimed the assets it must be responsible for the liabilities of the Confederacy. This view of the matter was not entertained by Mr. Johnson, who advised his government of the condition upon which the money could be obtained.

Mr. Boutwell, made an attempt to get the Treasury to make an attempt to get the money. He sent the Hon. Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina, then as now, Solicitor of the Treasury, to London to see if some plan could not be devised by which the government might obtain this money, without becoming responsible for the liabilities of the Confederacy. But he was as unsuccessful as Mr. Johnson had been.

Mr. John Blaine had been in office he has also caused inquiry to be made, but without any results.

The money will probably remain in the Bank of England's vaults until some more vigorous course than any thus far taken is adopted.

Men pride themselves on their unchangeability. They make an elaborate argument to prove that they think now just as they did twenty years ago. It is a frailty or frailty or fraud if a man changes his sentiments in politics or in religion; and it is this determination of soul that so often drives back the gospel from a man's heart. It is so hard to make avarice charitable, and fraud honest, and pride humble, and skepticism Christian. The sword of God's truth seems to glance off from these mailed warriors, and the helmet seems battle-proof against God's battle-axe.

Remember that self-interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty when your other interest is concerned.

The Speculative Mania.

St. Louis Register.

The passion of gambling has always been a ruling one in the human mind. From the untutored savage of the forest to the educated gentleman of the city all alike are naturally inclined to games of chance for stakes. It is said that an Indian will play until he has lost everything he has in the world, and we all know how desperately the civilized gambler clings to hope until his last cent is swept away. An equally prevalent passion of modern times is the intense desire of men to get rich suddenly. One of the lessons of experience and history, most conclusively demonstrated to be true, is that wealth best comes as the result of long continued thrift and economy united with industry. This old fashioned way of becoming rich is the only true one, and must be followed if real prosperity is to be obtained. These two passions, gambling and desire to get rich suddenly, have made lotteries prolific sources of gain to